Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1830. [VOL.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be be reafter as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BLOODY CONFLICT AT BRUSSELS.

[The following news is from the Courrier des Pays Bas of Sept. 26. This journal was on that day published, bearing the date of Sunday and the three preceding days, the combat in Brussels during that time having suspended the regular daily publication.]

"On the morning of the 23d, Prince Frederick left Anvers with his corps d'armee, on his route to Brussels. About the same time the Brussels volunteers set out by the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain, to attack the troops which occupied the positions of Ever and Diegem: some others took to the road of Ghent, to encounter the Hussars which were stationed on the heights of Zellich. Affairs of advanced posts continued during the day, and the number of killed was very considerable.

In the evening the greater number of the Volunteers returned. Every body repaired towards the gates, and labored every where to reinforce the barricadoes. A proclamation of Prince Frederick, published in the Gazette de Pays Bas, was spoken of, and the entrance of the troops momentarily expected. The night, however, passed tranquilly. Towards eleven o'clock M. Ducpetiaux and another person were despatched to the head quarters of Prince Frederick to represent to him fully the exact state of things. They could not proceed to the Prince—they were arrested upon arriving at the advanced posts, and in violation of their quality of messengers, were transported to Anvers, where they remain in custody.

On Thursday, the 23d, about 7 o'clock in the evening, a body of grenadiers and chasseurs appeared before the gates of Shaerbeck and Louvain. The Bourgeois Artillery immediately opened a fire upon them, which was returned by the troops: the discharges continued, and soon the bullets began to fall in the upper part of the town.

The movement of the troops, however, advanced, and they occupied the lines and walls of the Botanic Garden, and opened their fire upon the people on the Boulevard in Front. The staircase of the Observatory was guarded by Volunteers from Liege, whose fire covered external glacis. At 8 o'clock, the gates of Louvain and Schaerbeck were forced, and the Dutch troops advanced through the new Rue Royale, the Boulevards and the rue Louvain, towards the Park. A spirited engagement there took place; as the different columns advanced. The Chasseurs occupied the Rue de Louvain, and to the front of the Rue d'Orange, and annoyed the inhabitants posted at the barricade at Treurenberg, under whose fire the grenadiers had debouched from the new Rue Royale, many of the latter fell; and their wounded were made prisoners. The Park was at this time occupied by the troops, and they formed there with their artillery. While these things were passing in that quarter, some hussars, and a detachment from the infantry division, entered by the gate de Flandre, and advanced to the Pig market, but they were soon forced to retire, and a part of them to abandon their arms and baggage; a good number, among whom was a Colonel, were likewise made prisoners. This attack was up to this time the only one made upon the lower part of the town, the combat being otherwise concentrated in the higher quarter.

The Park and its neighborhood formed then the principal point of attack. The Bourgeoise Artillery were near the Place Royale, and a number of that corps were likewise at the barricade; others were at the staircase of the Bibliotheque, which they abandoned at mid day. Another post occupied the barricade of the Mountain of the Park; a fourth held itself ready to debouche from the Rue Royale to the Place de Louvain. The troops had their cannon pointed towards the Place Royale. From the moment when the staircase of the Bibliotheque was occupied by the grenadiers, the inhabitants were engaged from both sides of the end of the Rue d'Isabelle, in a running fire, which they kept up throughout the day. The Boulevards, from the Schaerbeckgate to that of the Namur, belonged also to the troops. Such was pretty nearly the position of both parties on the day of the 23d.

The combat was a continual fire of musketry. The engagement continued till nightfall, when the fire ceased little by little, from all points. In their movement through the new Rue Royal and Rue Louvain, the troops took the barrack of the Annonciades; towards evening there was a rumour, that those which had occupied the Park, offered to evacuate it, provided they were allowed to retire unmolested to their barracks; but the absence of any chief among the Bourgeoise rendered this overture unavailing; each party maintained its position, the Volunteers left some sentinels at the barricades, and the rest retired. Among this population in possession of arms, animated by combat, in the midst of a city without authorities, and abandoned to itself, not a single excess was committed.

Towards the end of the day flames were seen for a few minutes issuing from a house in front of the gate of Schaerbeck and the barrack of the Annonciades.

The post of the staircase of the Observatory, already spoken of, was surrounded by the troops from the time when they moved upon the Boulevards. The Liegeois defended themselves bravely, until they had expended all their ammunition. In this extremity they drew off during the evening, and passing by the wall of the Boulevard, towards the country, they returned on the following evening, after a long detour, and entered the town by the gate of Hal.

However, during the night many houses were occupied by the troops, as well in the Rue Royale as towards the Namur gate. The fire reopened at 7 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 24th. The fire of the Bourgeois was very spirited, and they gradually dislodged the Dutch soldiers from the houses in the Rue de Namur, and forced them to take refuge in the Park, the Hotel of Bellevue, that of the Ancien Cafe of the Emperor, the Place Royale, l'Aucien Hotel des Galles, and at the corner of the Rue de la Loi. Many houses in the Rue d'Isabelle, in front of the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were filled by volunteers. The States General, the Palace, the houses near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were in the hands of the Dutch. From all these points there issued a heavy fire of musketry. In the Park, the Soldiers endeavored to cover themselves by the trees, and among their thick clusters.

One of their pieces of cannon, in battery on the Boulevard, showered bullets into the interior of the town.

At the Bank, the bullets knocked down a chimney, and penetrated the walls of some of the rooms. L'Estaminet a la vue du Parc received more than a dozen, which pierced and shattered the walls. The hotel of the Duc d'Trsel and the Wood market were also damaged. Upon the Cantensteen, the house of M Legge was struck by a bullet, which carried away part of the wall of the first floor. These occurrences excited the most general indignation, and to an extent difficult to describe.

Towards evening, many conflagrations burst forth. The most terrible was that of the Manege, which lasted all night. Every thing was there consumed. During the greatest raging of the fire, some soldiers posted in the houses near the Bibliotheque fired it is said upon the inhabitants who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

It was even said that the fire was communicated by shells, as on the previous evening the fire ceased, and the night was tranquil. On Saturday, the 25th the combat began anew about 7 o'clock in the morning. To the taking of the Park all efforts were then directed. The volunteers made repeated attacks, and entered many parts of it. As well from the side of the Mountain of the Park, as from that of the Place Royale, the Brabant flag was borne along the middle of the Park; but it appeared that the confusion with which these different attacks were made, did not for the moment, permit of their being followed up with advantage. The volunteers were several times obliged to evacuate the Park, and it is even said that by a fatal mistake two troops of citizens fired upon each other. However the Dutch troops enclosed in the Park were dreadfully fatigued, and they lay down in their position for rest. Such was the exact state of things yesterday evening; nothing has this day changed it; the troops remained always in the Park, and at this moment the fire of the Tirailleurs continues.

A superior officer was taken prisoner on Friday morning. Another was subsequently taken; they were both sent to the Artillery barracks, and from thence to L'Amigo.

Hospitals have been established in the chapels of the Madelaina and St. Anne, and in many other public and private houses. Every where the brave inhabitants are receiving and succouring the wounded. Reinforcements have arrived from all the neighboring towns, and they combat with great ardour, and at once, notwithstanding the fatigue of their previous marches.

By an order of General Wauthier, the soldiers employed in the citadel of Tournay received double rations, as in a campaign. On the morning of the 21st, the cannoniers, instead of continuing their works on the bastions, have abandoned their tools and departed.

A NEW VICTORY.

LOUVAIN, Sept. 24.

"*Despatch to M. Baron Vanderlinden D'Hoogvorst, Commander in chief of the Bourgeoise guard of Brussels.*

"At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the Dutch attacked Louvain from the side of the gate of Moulines, and discharged several shells, when we advanced to repulse them. At 10 o'clock we received the news that a part of the Dutch army of Tongress had set out for Louvain in great force, and with as many cannons; about 11 o'clock the troops were in fact, already before our town, upon which they began an immediate attack by a discharge of cannon, and vollies of musketry. We sustained this attack, and our brave inhabitants made a sortie which was attended with complete success; for at 2 o'clock retreat and confusion were in the Dutch army which was furiously assailed by our brave patriots, and driven to Tirlemont, where their rout became a race, owing to the valiant resistance of the people of that town, who would not permit them to retire through it. We have many prisoners, and our loss is trifling.

"Signed by the Commander in Chief of the citizens of Louvain, "J. NEEF"

By further accounts we learn from Paris, by our letters of Tuesday evening, that on the 27th the Belgians had attacked and succeeded in driving the Dutch troops from the Park in Brussels and the neighborhood, and that the town was free. A letter from Brussels of the 27th says, that the troops of Prince Frederick have been beaten on all sides, and that the Belgian inhabitants are every where arming against the Dutch. The fortress of Mons is in the power of the Belgian inhabitants, who have attacked Ath, and, assisted by the inhabitants of that place, have made themselves masters of the garrison, who had laid down their arms. The same success has just taken place at Tournay.

PARIS, Tuesday, half past 4 P. M.—A large caravan filled inside and out with Belgians, to the number of about 50 persons, is now passing the post office, on their road to Brussels. They are singing the Marsellois Hymn, not only the people in the streets, but the grenadiers of the National Guard on duty at the post office, are clapping their hands and cheering them as they pass.

From the Courier des Pays Bas of Tuesday, Sept. 28.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27

Our readers are informed that till further notice the Provisional Government will communicate its official news through the medium of the Courier des Pays Bas.

Victory! The hordes of brigands who, under the name of soldiers, had penetrated into our walls, have been forced to abandon them this night. The desperate engagement yesterday proved to them that it was impossible to enter Brussels in spite of its inhabitants.

Our artillery, the command of which has been since Friday confided to an experienced superior officer, yesterday made a great slaughter of our barbarous enemies. The commander had found a favorable position from which he directed his artillery to the lower grounds of the Park, where the Dutch had taken refuge.

Our sharp shooters, more eager and more numerous than the day before, seconded the artillery with the greatest success. The firing had never been more brisk than between 11 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was impossible for an army even twice as numerous as that which we combatted to resist such attacks.

The firing continued till 6 o'clock as on the preceding days, but gradually abated after 3 o'clock. The soldiers fled successively from the only houses which they occupied towards the States-General, and took refuge in the lower grounds of the Park, near the Palaces of the King and the Prince. A great number of them were killed during their retreat. Our citizens waited for them as they came out of the houses, and fired on them with muskets as they passed.

At six o'clock, the fire had caught the houses in the vicinty of the Palace. At the beginning of the night this fire (of which we shall give some particulars below) illuminated the whole place before the Park. The Volunteers of Charleroi, Gossilies, and other towns, who were soon joined by several Bruxellois stationed themselves near the Hotel de Belle Vue, and thence fired upon the soldiers, who still escaped from the Palaces. At length, about four o'clock in the morning, all the Dutch who had escaped the carnage of the day effected their complete retreat from our walls.

An immense crowd proceeded at day break to the places, abandoned by these cowardly incendiaries. Those places present only a vast scene of desolation and carnage. The alleys of the Park are dyed with blood, and several corpses, horribly mutilated, and stripped, have been forgotten by the enemy and lie at the foot of the passages hardly covered with a few branches of trees, fragments of Iron railing, and of statues destroyed by the grape shot, lie on all the roads. The carcasses of six artillery horses have been placed by the enemy as a redoubt at the Park gate, opposite stair-case of the library.

The wing of the palace usually occupied by Prince Frederick; the Hotel de Belle Vue, the coffee house de l'Amitie, are pierced every where with musket and cannon balls; the same is the case with all the houses of the Montague, du Parc, and a great part of those in the Rue Royale.

The people, and a great number volunteers in arms, this morning, at seven o'clock, were all in the avenus of the Park and the adjecent street; and soldiers, either deserters or prisoners, are now in great numbers in every quarter.

Mr. de Hoogvorst, who was going to the palace, having appeared among the croud was received with huzzas and cries of Liberty forever! It is impossible to describe the intoxication of joy of all the population, at length delivered from their barbarous invaders. The palaces on which the standard of Brabant is hoisted are guarded by posts of volunteers well armed; the Commandant Don Juan d'Hulen removed his head quarters thither this morning. We are informed that measures are taken vigorously to pursue the enemy, who have already withdrawn two leagues from the city. Two notices were posted up yesterday; one announcing that to prevent the dangers which might arise from the fall of a shell into the gas works, the gas will be drawn off. The citizens are requested to place lights in their windows to prevent the city from being involved in darkness.

(This request was complied with, and the city well lighted by the citizens.)

The other notice was to the effect, that in the present critical state of affairs, the Provisional Government was constituted as follows: Baron Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst; Chevalier Rogier, Advocate in the Tribunal of Liege; Count Felix de Murode; Gendebein, Advocate in the Tribunal of Brussels, Lylvain de Weyer, ditto; Jolly, late Officer of Engineers; Joseph Vanderlinden, Treasurer; J. Nicelay Advocate, and F. de Coppin, Secretaries.

All these gentlemen accepted their functions.

The following has been published this morning:

"HEAD QUARTERS, Sept. 27, ½ p. 5 a. m.

"To the Members of the Provincial Government.

"Gentlemen—The enemy, whose deplorable state of demoralization was doubtless completed by the warm action yesterday, has felt a longer resistance to be impossible, and has just abandoned our walls. The heroic Brussels is free! The park and all the gates are occupied by our brave men. Major Palmaert, my first aid de camp, is appointed Governor of the Palaces.

"The remarkable facts that have signalised this day are so numerous, and my occupations so many, that it is not possible for me to give you all the necessary details of this glorious event. As soon as I have leisure, one of my first cares, as my dearest duties, will be to acquaint you with the services rendered by so many generous citizens, many of whom have purchased our victory with their blood. One of the losses which I most regret is, that of my aid de-camp, Baron Felner, who fell yesterday while leading one of our detachments sword in hand to the attack of La Magdeline, a position so dangerous and so long disputed.

"To-morrow there will be a general review of our active force."

"The Commander-in-Chief,
JUAN VAN HALEN."

Victory must not hinder us from taking measures for our security. New barricades are raising in the New Royale, where three pieces of cannon are to be planted. However, when the men of the north go and relate in their marches how the Belgians have received them, we may believe that those heroes will lose a little of their warlike ardour, and that they will not again venture to appear before us. We were mistaken when we announced yesterday that the Palace of the States General were burnt, it was the adjoining houses that were burnt. The fire caused by a bomb, in the house of Counsellor Greindt, was immediately extinguished. The wretches who have left our city during the night, shot, before their departuer, all the foreigners whom they had taken prisoners whom they had taken prisoners during the six days of the combat which has just ended. Several Frenchmen fell victims to their rage.

An army of T... baved with ... than the Dut... soldier... pillage they have added ... nation. Many houses in ... and the adjacent ... as the scenes of ... ous detachments of ... ters increased from all quarters ... at their button holes ... tri... band of Brabant, an ... of ... ever!" raised as they ... and ... by them with enthusiasm.

This morning, at ... o'clock ... people went to the house of M... Meeus. In a moment the ... was pillaged; the furniture ... the street and burnt. The ... then set on fire, and is now burning ... great fury. We hope it will not ... the adjoining houses. This act of ... vengeance is ascribed to various ... We do not know what to think of it.

From LE BELGE, Sept. 29.

BRUSSELS, September 28.—A... persons who have fallen victims ... fury of the Dutch soldiers we mo... tion Lord Blantyre, who was killed ... hotel in the Rue Royale. It was ... 24th when the citizens made ... masters of that hotel, that ... death. We are assured that Lord ... tyre was a General Officer in the ... service. His family, consisting of ... children, found means to escape.

It is positively affirmed that the Dutch troops were guilty of the most brutal excesses in an English boarding school in this city, where there are many young persons of the first English families. Energetic complaints have been sent to London upon this fact, as well as of the horrors committed by those Vandals in the hotel of the British Ambassador.

Several subaltern officers of the garrison of Jouarmay have arrived here. They have been immediately incorporated in a free company.

M. de Potter arrived yesterday at five o'clock by the gate of Anderlecht, in a post chaise, accompanied by two other persons, one of whom bore the tri colored flag; the people immediately took off the horses and drew him in triumph to the grand square, where the corps de garde presented arms. On arriving at the Town Hall, he appeared at the balcony with some of the members of the Provisional Government, and addressed the people, declared his intention to act with his whole soul to conquer and to secure our liberty. The popularity which he has so nobly and justly acquired, gives us the assurance that his presence will complete our victory.

The ladies of Nivelle have just sent to our hospitals two bales of lint, and some more will come in the course of the day. All the mills at Niville are employed in grinding corn, which will be immediately sent gratuitously to Brussels.

Several free companies are in pursuit of the flying enemy, and leave them no rest. A person who has arrived to day, in Termonde assures us, that he was informed that the troops there had unanimously refused to march against Brussels.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

RISING AT BRUGES—REPORTED RETIREMENT OF THE TROOPS FROM BRUSSELS—DEATH OF LORD BLANTYRE—TUMULTUOUS PROCEEDINGS AT OSTEND, WITH LOSS OF LIVES, &c.

We have just received very important letters from Bruges, Ostend, and Antwerp. The following summary of their contents will be read with great interest, particularly as our readers may rely upon their authenticity, and, however painful they may be, they will be found less alarming then the rumours which are in circulation. On Sunday, in consequence of the proceedings at Brussels, the populace of Bruges rose and hoisted the national colors. The Burghers, to prevent a conflict between the troops and the people, subsequently exerted themselves to maintain tranquility, and on promising to preserve order, induced the Commandant to withdraw his troops, and to proceed with them to Ostend. The details of this affair, are not, however, given. At Ostend, on Sunday evening, the populace assembled in considerable numbers in the Grande Place, and whilst one portion of them entered the church, and began to ring the bells to create alarm, another body attempted to disarm the guard. The Commander of the soldiers, wishing to avoid effusion of blood, ordered his men to fire in the air, in the hope of dispersing the populace by that means: this however failing in effect, the soldiers were then ordered to fire among the crowd. They did so, and four were killed and twelve or thirteen wounded. This show of determination induced the populace to retire; and during the night no tumult of consequence took place. The military, however, remained under arms, and paraded the streets during the night. On

the following day, the troops who had evacuated Bruges, arrived in Ostend, and the forces were then combined under the command of the General from Bruges, who immediately issued a proclamation, explanatory of the causes which had led to the firing of the troops on Sunday, and every thing became apparently tranquil, and continued so up to the departure of the steam packet yesterday; but the diligences were not suffered to enter Ostend.

From Antwerp our account is excessively brief. It merely states that the affairs of Brussels remained very bad and that between seven and eight hundred wounded had arrived there from Brussels.

FROM PARIS PAPERS—BY EXPRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 20th. *(Evening)*—This morning we received by Express the Gazette de France of the 27th, and other papers and letters of the preceding day.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Monday, the Count de Montalivet called the attention of the Members to a publication in the Quotidienne, as well as the Gazette de France, of a letter written by Count de Kergolay, inciting the return of the Duke of Bordeaux, in opposition to the King of the French. The Duke de Broglie said that prosecutions had been commenced against those two papers, and that if Count de Kergolay admitted himself to be the author, he also would be prosecuted

It is stated that the Courts of London, Vienna, and Berlin have transmitted a note to the French Government respecting the events in Belgium, and proposing the stationing garrisons in the frontier towns of the Netherlands; the note demands the consent of France. What will the new French Government say to this intervention, though it is alleged it does not infringe upon the principles of non interference? At any rate it will operate as a barrier against any views which France may entertain, should the complete separation of the Netherlands be carried into effect. However, the question is rather a ticklish one in any view of it.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Sept. 20th, the accusations against M. de Peyronnet, and M. de Chantelauze, Ex Ministers, one of which is *high treason*, were ADOPTED by a large majority of votes. The Chamber then proceeded to the accusation of M. Haussez, M Capelle, and M de Montbel, the other ex-Ministers, all of whom have fled.

[A private letter received at Ghent, Sept 26, 11 o'clock at night, states that Gen. Corterliegets, on his march to Brussels, had taken possession of Louvain As every other statement communicated in complexion with this, is *known* to be false, we hope this may prove to be so likewise]

FURTHER IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

From the New-York evening post, of Nov. 4

Eight days later.—The packet ship Erie, Captain Funk, arrived last evening, in the uncommon short passage at this season of twenty three days from port to port. By this arrival we have our regular files of Paris papers to the 3 h. inclusive. And by an arrival at Boston, (the ship Perfect, Capt. Brince,) the papers of that city are furnished with London and Liverpool intelligence, the former to the 3d and the latter to the 9th ultimo.—From these two sources we gather the following summary and extracts:

The intelligence brought by this arrival gives little confirmation to the idea of a general war in Europe. The indications of disquiet in France are little more than free discussions of public measures, and are scarcely more likely to lead to violent results than the occasional effervescences of party spirit in our own country. The probability of an interference in the case of Belgium is very much diminished As one step towards the settlement of the controversy between that country and the King of the Netherlands, the latter has consented that it shall form an independent province governed by his son as Lieutenant General, though it is doubted by some whether the concession has not come too late.

The most frightful accounts of the excesses committed by the Dutch soldiery in the late combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London. Letters published in the London Morning Chronicle, from a Clergyman of the Church of England, detail a series of horrible barbarities According to his account several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butchered before their parents' eyes. A private letter received in Paris says—"The Dutch villians, in the late contest behaved with the utmost barbarity and commited every kind of crime. Citizens without arms, found by them in their houses were crucified, burnt, had their hands, ears and noses cut off, and their tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school were violated by these monsters, and afterwards massacred; in short the diabolical deeds committed by these wretches are such that it is impossible to describe them, and I should not believe them if they were not confirmed by those who witnessed them."

The exasperation of the Belgians at these excesses has given additional strength to their determination never again to unite with Holland. In the mean time they begin to calculate their means of resistance. The population of Belgium is estimated at four millions, and the number of men from 15 to 60 years of age, capable of bearing arms in case of an invasion, is computed by M. Moreau de Jonnes at 1, 198.329 men.

The Courier Francais contradicts on the authority, as it declares, of persons best acquainted with the intentions of the Cabinets of the European powers, the assertion that a general war in Europe is likely in any event to follow from the late revolt in Belgium. The hostile dispositions of Prussia are denied, and the mission of M. Humboldt, a naturalized Frenchman by his writings, is considered as a pledge of the friendly intentions of that power. One of the French journals affirms that Prussia "has recognized in the most frank manner the existing French government, and has declared her intention to interfere neither in the internal affairs of France nor those of the Netherlands." Ministers from Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxe Weimar, were presented to the French king on the 6th of October. On the same day the French minister of foreign affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies, that Louis Philipe had been cheerfully recognized by Europe, that the different cabinets are preserving peace, and that, notwithstanding the disturbances in Belgium, the peace of the continent might be maintained by the principle of non interference. The Terceira Regency has acknowledged the French king. Rome and Naples have done the same, and transmitted to their respective ambassadors new letters of credence. The French journals seem to be confident that no interference will take place in any event. "Eight days hence," says the *Journal des Debats* of Oct. 4th, "every crowned head will have an ambassador at the Court of the Prince who has saved the royalty of France from utter destruction." As to the course of Russia, the following article appears in the Augsburg Gazette, dated Warsaw, Sept. 20. "The recognition of King Louis Philipe on the part of Russia has now taken place. The regulations lately issued with regard to French travellers in Poland and Russia have been recalled, and all Frenchmen may now pass the frontiers freely, as before the late events, if their papers are *en regle*."

NETHERLANDS.

From the Courier des Pays Bas

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5.

The following decree, dated October, 4, has been issued by the Provisional Government:

"Considering that it is impossible to fix the future state of Belgium, the Central Committee of the Provisional Government decrees:

"Art. 1. The Provinces of Belgium violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an Independent State.

"Art. 2. The Central Committee shall draw up the plan of a Constitution as early as possible.

"Art. 3. A National Congress, in which all the Provinces shall be represented, shall be convoked. It shall examine the plan of the Constitution, shall modify it in whatever manner it may consider expedient and, as a definitive Constitution, carry it into execution throughout all Belgium."

Upon the above decrees of the provisional Government the courier des Pays Bas makes some very spirited remarks in calling upon the people to declare that not only King William but that the whole Orange family is deposed; it complains of a want of promptitude in the reorganisation of Belgium. The Disaffection has not be confined to Brussels but has extended itself over all the Southern provinces.

SPAIN.

Extract of a private letter of the 27th ult. from Madrid: The Circular of M. Calomrade yields its fruits. The 24th inst. was fixed upon for the execution of a horrible conspiracy of the Royalist Volunteers. About 300 of these miscreants were, at the moment when the King was returning from his airing, to have surrounded the carriage and exclaimed, "*The absolute King forever! Down with the Ministers! Death to the Negroes!*" By this surprise they hoped to alarm the Queen, and cause her to miscarry. They then were to have run through the streets of the capital, exclaiming, '*Death to the Negroes!*' the watch-word agreed upon to rally all the conspirators. The *Negroes* would afterwards have been seized and massacred, and their houses and shops given up to plunder The conspiracy was revealed by a *torreador*, who gave all the particulars to the superior authorities. The Government immediately adopted the measures that prudence suggested. On the 24th in the afternoon, numerous patrols paraded the streets. The Ministers held a Council, and the troops all bivouacked in the places De la Cebada, and Santo-Domingo. Cardinal Yugnanzo, Archbishop of Toledo, who has ever counselled the King to throw himself into the hands of the Apostolicals, seems to be no stranger to this conspiracy. The moderate Ministers, Salmon, Ballasteros, and Salazar, gave in their resignation, but the King would not accept it. Several persons have been arrested. It appeors that the object of the conspirators, after the massacre of the Negrors, and the plunder of their property, was to kill the then moderate Ministers, and place the infant Don Carlos on the throne.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* says that the commerce of the Peninsula is suffering throughout from the present state of agitation and the expectation of a crisis which appears imminent.

A Spanish Junta is said to have been formed at Bayonne, composed of Isturitz, Calatrava, Sanch, and Lopez Pinto. The refugees continue to assemble along the Pyrenees: they want neither arms nor money The Spanish Government expects their immediate entrance into the country, and is taking measures to oppose them. The line of demarcation between the two kingdoms is studied with posts.

A letter from Barcelona, of Sept. 23, states that Marshal Bourmont, on arriving at Valence, immediately set out for Madrid, where the Apostolicals flatter themselves with the idea that he will accept a commission in the army destined to observe the French frontiers.

PORTUGAL.

The Constitutional Regency of Portugal established in the Island of Terceira, in the name of Queen Donna Maria, has resolved to acknowledge King Philip I, as King of the French. It is said that M Almeide is every moment expecting letters of credence to present himself at Court, in order to be recognised as Minister from the Regency.

The following is an extract of a private letter of the 22d ult. from Lisbon: "Don Miguel has just ordained the formation of a Committee of Public Safety, consisting of the most violent men of his party and having for its President the Desembargador Belfort, the most sanguinary of Portuguese judges, well known for his condemnation of Andrade and Sandoval."

Accounts from Lisbon of the 20th Sept state that Don Miguel had embarked on board a ship of war all the powder that was in the arsenal. He was under alarm lest the people on some sudden eruption should either get possession of it or blow up the place.

GERMANY.

MUNICH, Sept. 27.

The 24th, 25th and 26th were marked by disorders. The cavalry in the garrison refuse to do duty. The other troops being sent against this regiment, the people took its part, and blood was shed The contest took place principally in the suburb of Au. Prince Charles, the King's brother, in passing through the town on horseback, was wounded in the arm by a musket ball. The people called loudly for a change of the Ministry, which they conceived to be devoted to the Jesuits The King arrived on the 25th. One of his first steps was to change his Ministers. M de Pfeitfel, ambassador at Paris is appointed Minister of Foreign affairs and M. de Rudhart of the Finances. Tranquility prevails in this town. A disturbance has taken place at Badigen, in Upper Hesse, but it was soon put down. Troops have been sent off from hence for Vilbel and Nenysenburg.

HANAU, Sept. 27.

The magistrates recommend the people to observe order, and have called upon all good citizens to form themselves into a National Guard Unfortunately there have been disturbances in many places. We are, however, informed, that the communes have again become quiet, after having destroyed the registers of the customs and stamp offices. Others have gone so far as to burn the registers of public acts, and have thus ruined many private individuals. More serious disorders have occurred at Budingen; where several persons have been killed.

A private letter of the 2nd inst. from Frankfort, states that the electoral Prince of Hesse, has had an interview with Baron Munch Belinghausen, President of the Diet, the result of which however, was unknown. It is presumed to relate to measures to be taken, under the critical situation of the surrounding country. The town continues to be perfectly quiet. The Hessian cavalry passed through yesterday, on their way to upper Hesse.

The Augsburg Gazette mentions, after a letter from Budissin, in Upper Lusatia, that riots have broken out in some of the manufacturing districts of that province.

The following intelligence from Berlin, is dated Sept. 25th: "On the 18th and 19th, in the evening, fresh crowds began to assemble, although they were not so numerous as on the former occasion. The rioters confined themselves to shouts of *hurrah*, and parading the streets. The officer of the police who had arrested the journeymen tailors has, it is true, been dismissed from his office; but the workmen have, nevertheless, continued the tumult. On the 20th, at five in the evening, every thing was quiet."

The rise in the price of corn, occasioned by the short harvest, excited fears of disturbances at Frankfort, orders have been given to the militia to hold themselves in readiness to muster at the first beat of the drum The troops of the line have been furnished with ball cartridges and the corps of Chasseurs have orders to meet at the Hotel de Ville at the first notice.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 23, 1830.

Perhaps there never was a government constituted upon a similar plan with that of the federal government of the United States. We have known seperate and independent sovereignties leagued one with another for the purposes of affording mutual protection to each in cases of invasion or attack by foreign enemies; but in no one instance has a confederacy of States without any positive dependence upon one another, been matured and established upon the same principles and for the same purposes with ours. We may safely challenge the records of time past to produce a parallel example and we should perhaps escape the charge of vanity or vain glory, if after close investigation of the merits of the Federal compact, we declare that we are of opinion that one so admirably suited to answer the purposes for which ours was established can *never* be framed without following in the footsteps of those who laid off the lines of our constitution. The superior wisdom of our fathers above all other nations of people is sufficiently established in the fact that they were the first who ever contemplated the establishment of such a government in *practice*. Many have conceived a plan in some respects similar but surely it is incontestibly established that none ever had the physical or moral courage to put their system into operation.

What then are the features in the formation of our federal compact so striking as to draw forth the highest eulogies, from disinterested observers, and which form the source of our attachment to the Union? They are brilliantly reflected in the well-poised distribution of power between the federal and State governments; in the harmony with which the latter regulate and conduct their intercourse with each other: but above all in the warm attachment which has sprung up between the people of the several states, which will prove a strong ligament to continue the Union of these states, and in the end cannot fail to perpetuate a league which will be formed of fathers, brothers and sisters, and relatives of every other degree scattered through every part of the union.

We may indeed occasionally have that harmony and kind feeling which characterise our unity at present, disturbed by a slight division in interest and sentiment, but the consequences of such an opposition are not to be feared, since instead of hostile results they will be calculated (when the fumes of party contention shall have subsided) to cement more closely the union of the several states. We set out with the intention of pursuing an examination into the precise character and operation of the constitution of the Union formed for the purpose of preserving the independence of the several state sovereignties; for the better regulation of their concerns with foreign nations and with a view to their greater security against foreign invasion. The constitution was the result of a compact deliberately made between the various states which had successfully combated with Great Britain for their independence. The entering into a compact necessarily presupposes, that there must be powers or parties to carry on the negotiation, and when consummated to bind themselves to follow and pursue the conditions of such compact. Shortly after the close of the revolution, the parties to the old confederation (the thirteen sovereign states) seeing the necessity of a closer and more effective Union, dissolved the league which was at first entered into between them, and deputed delegates to meet at an appointed time and place to propose the terms of a confederacy upon different principles and to draw up a set of regulations by which they were to be governed in the conduct and management of their various concerns with one another and with foreign nations. When this task was discharged their labours were submitted to the people for their approbation and ratification. It is emphatically asked then who are the parties to this compact? The unsatisfactory solution of that question has been the source of much discord and dissatisfaction among the *parties* to the federal constitution. It seems plain and self-evident, when the true nature of the association is penetrated, that the parties are the people of the several states individually or in more definite language the parties may, properly and emphatically, be called the several States of the Union? If when a difference of opinion arises as to the constitutionality of a question between one state and the balance of the Union, the real parties to the contest which would of consequence come before the Supreme court (the tribunal which takes cognizance of such disputed points) would be the state dissenting and the balance of the Union. In order to determine the mooted question the constitutional compact between the several states would be referred to, to ascertain the precise agreement between the parties. It is exactly a similar case to the one where six men enter into a written contract for commercial purposes and one complains of being unfairly dealt with. He instantly brings an action against the other five upon the written agreement, setting forth the conditions of the copartnership which forms the ground-work of the decision which is to be made in a court of justice.

The states or the people of the States severally are the proper and legitimate parties to the Federal compact. When a question arises as to the constitutionality of any particular act of legislation, it is undoubtedly the province of the Supreme Court (a tribunal constituted specially to decide in such cases) to adjudge between any one or more states complaining against the rest. The representatives of the states in convention made choice of that body as the arbiter or umpire to decide upon doubtful questions of constitutional law and in its integrity rests the strongest safeguard of our Republican institutions. In conceding that the Supreme Court is the only constitutional arbiter we would not be understood to approve of the umpire as a judicious selection by any means. And we do verily believe that the Supreme Court has in various instances made the most unparalled strides towards compassing within the Federal boundaries all the powers which are of any importance in legislation, and has in truth stripped the state authorities of many of their most invaluable privileges. It has been unfortunate for the country at large that nearly all the selections, to fill vacancies upon the Supreme Court bench, have been taken from among the latitudinarians and few, if any, from the party which is in favour of a strict construction of the instrument which is the basis of all their decissions. It is much to be regretted that principles have not been more adhered to in the choice of men who are to decide upon principle.

The coming session of Congress cannot fail to be an interesting one. The heat of party which has been gathering will break forth in a storm of violence which in our peaceable times will be a curious spectacle to the beholder and from which he may learn many invaluable truths that have hitherto been concealed from the want of a fit opportunity to display them and their value. The time of revolution has but yet begun, and altho' we have seen revolutions of power, revolutions of empires, kingdoms and principalities—and why should we not add of public opinion? Altho' we have seen all these things certainly thro' the mirror of history, and doubtless that too which we are going to mention, we shall shortly witness the grandest revolution of *governmental principles* in this country which has yet adorned and beautified the historick page. We shall yet be a free people, not in name but in deed—not in appearance but in reality. We have been long enough in bondage and have endured its evils sufficiently to have learned the pleasure of freedom and the pride of independence. General welfare legislation has been too much a matter of course business not to have alarmed the jealousy of the patriots of the land. They have set in counterpoise the beauty of roads and canals with the terrors of slavery and degradation, and have found the scale to kick the beam. They have thrown aside that indifference—that lethargy which seemed to have overpowered their senses and blinded them to future consequences. They are the sworn defenders of the constitution—they are the willing friends of liberty and freedom. What then can terrify such men and prevent the execution of their contemplated designs? Brutus did not fear to plunge the dagger into Cæsar's bosom from any dread of personal danger or hazard. But he wavered only, if deliberation can deserve the phrase, because he was uncertain whether those consequences would flow from the deed which his soul fondly hoped for. The friends of the constitution will not fear to make open war with its enemies because of any terror of personal consequences which may follow, but from an uncertainty whether such a course would be beneficial to the country. When we mention war, we do not mean war of blood and violence, but of debate and of reason and of good sense. The President, we trust will pursue a fearless course—such an one as his own prudence may suggest to him to promote in the greatest degree the permanent interests of the country. He will not stand to consider what the consequences may be to himself, if he takes this or that step—whether he will loose this or that friend, and thereby destroy his popularity. But let it be borne in mind that in every step he takes he must be supported by the people for whose interests he is engaged in discharging the duties of his office. The people will every thing in their own way and it is at their option to preserve the constitution from further violation or to annihilate it forever. That they will reverence and protect the Constitution we must believe, and that they will support its chief protector we cannot doubt. The attention of the people should be directed to the measures of the government, and then they cannot be mistaken as to its policy. Then they can support or condemn, as their own judgments may direct. Whatever is acted upon, let it be done with candor and sincerity. Let it be done with firmness and liberality and none can complain.

The Legislature of this State convened on Monday the 15th inst. We understand verbally that Charles Fisher, Esq. of this town was elected Speaker of the House of Commons by a handsome majority, over William J. Alexander, Esq. of Mecklenburg county. We learned from the same source that D. F. Caldwell, Esq. was elected Speaker of the Upper House.

We have received the Message of his Excellency Gov. OWEN, which was transmitted to the Legislature at its organization. We regret very much that our limits would not permit us to publish it entire this week, and judging the taste of our readers by our own, we thought it would please them better to have it all next week, than a part now and a part then. Among the great variety of subjects, of which his Excellency treats, we were particularly pleased with the earnestness with which he urges upon the Legislature the necessity of doing something in the cause of Education. He very justly, considers the want of education, the primary cause of the comparatively low standing, which we occupy among our sister States, and by consequence the best remedy for our elevation to a proper stand will be to facilitate the means of instructing the people. A prejudice has been engendered among the lower classes of our population against the University which we fear will be a barrier to every measure which may be proposed to relieve her from her pecuniary embarrassment. This should not be—the members should have enough of fortitude and good sense to forget their popularity among their constituents when the dearest interests of the community are at stake.

His Excellency likewise recommends with a great deal of zeal, the necessity of adopting some measures expressive of our abhorrence and detestation of that system which is pursued by the General Government, and which is daily draining the Southern States, of all they have that is worth possessing. He recommends the legislature to adopt some measure for improving the currency of the State. The subject of internal improvement has likewise come under his consideration. Other subjects are treated of about which our limits do not permit us to speak. Our readers can comment for themselves when the Message shall be published.

☞ We refer our readers to the interesting details of foreign news in another part of our paper. Revolutions succeed revolutions so fast that we have been unable to keep pace with them. The unusualy large quantity that will be found in todays paper must be our apology for a want of our usual quantity of miscellaneous matter. We hope it will be found sufficiently interesting to supply the defect.

The Population of the county of Surry, as just computed by Ephraim Hough, Deputy Marshall, exhibits the following result:

WHITES.	
Males, - - -	6084
Females, - - -	6281
COLOURED SLAVES.	
Males, - - -	915
Females, - - -	1032
FREE COLOURED.	
Males, - - -	87
Females, - - -	107
Total, - - -	14500
Blind Whites, - - -	3
Deaf and Dumb, - -	6
Of 100 years of age and upwards	3

A DIARY.

Ex-President Adams has been almost unanimously elected a member of Congress from the Plymouth District. As Clay is said to be a candidate for Senator from Kentucky, we expect they begin to have some fears for the stability of their "fine system" and wish to prop it up by their "GREAT INFLUENCE" in Congress.

John Forsyth has been elected Senator from Georgia for the next six years commencing on the 4th of March next.

We see in the last Telegraph that Frederick List of Pennsylvania, has been appointed, by the President, consul for the Port of Hamburg in place of John Cuthbert removed. And Nathaniel Niles of Vermont (now in Paris) Secretary of legation to France in place of Charles Carroll Harper, resigned.

M. De Potter once an editor of a liberal paper at Brussels is now at the head of the Provisional Government at Belgium.

A parcel of rascally fellows have been arrested in Lynchburg, Va. for defrauding the General Government by forging documents in the name of revolutionary soldiers.

The Federalists, Anti-Masons, Workingmen, and Clayites have been signally defeated in the late New-York elections.

A Mr. Castle, Surgeon Dentist of New-York, has made an artificial palate and roof of the mouth, which is said to answer all the purposes of a natural one.

The New-York Courier of the 10th Nov. in speaking of the Westindia trade, says "two British vessels entered our ports yesterday, the duties in *Cash* on their Cargoes will be near $10,000! So much for opening the Ports. This new trade will produce a half million of dollars duty in this port alone."

The Hon. P. P. Barbour recently appointed judge of the U. S. court, for the Eastern District of Virginia held his first court at Norfolk on the 1st. inst.

Meetings have been held, in the Western part of Virginia, at which a division of the State and annexation of it to Maryland has been recommended.

☞ At a meeting of the Merchants and other Citizens of Salisbury, held for the purpose of improving the currency of the State, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

The Merchants, and other Citizens of Salisbury, whose names are hereunto subscribed, for the purpose of improving the currency of the State, do hereby pledge themselves to each other, and to the public, strictly to adhere to the following resolution, viz:

1. That after the first day of January next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills* issued by the States of South-Carolina and Georgia.

2. That after the first day of March next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills* issued by the State of North-Carolina.

3. *John Murphy, Daniel Meenan,* and *Benjamin Austin* are hereby appointed a Committee to procure from the Mint,—or elsewhere, by the first day of March next, such an amount of change as may be necessary for the business of this place, consisting of Cents, Dimes, half Dimes, and twenty-five Cent pieces, and to enable them to do so, all persons wishing to obtain such change, are requested to deposit with the Committee, by the first day of January, such amount as they may want in bills equivalent to Specie.

4. That the Committee be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Merchants and Citizens of the several Towns and Villages in this State, and ask their co-operation in these, and other salutary measures, to improve the currency of the State.

November 18th, 1830.

Daniel H. Cress	John I. Shaver, & Co.
Michael Brown	Hampton & Palmer
Austin & Burns	George Fraley
Clayland & Torrence	Nathan Brown
Kyles & Meenan	Cyrus W. West & Co.
Hackett & Lemly	Horace H. Beard
John Murphy	Ebenezer Dickson
Samuel Reeves	George L. Baker
Thomas Dickson	Charles L. Bowers
Thomas L. Cowan	Ezra Allemong
George W. Brown	Wm. H. Slaughter
Samuel Fraley	Samuel Jones.
Benjamin Fraley	

REPORT of the COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the Merchants, and other Citizens of Salisbury, to take under consideration the State of our currency; and, if practical, to devise some plan to improve the same, have performed that duty, and report.

That the currency of the State in general wants improving: but more particularly that portion of it, which consists of small *due bills*, under the denomination of one Dollar.

The only small change, that now circulates in this State are the *due bills* emitted by the States, of North and South Carolina, and a few of Georgia. These bills are generally much worn, soiled and mutilated; and moreover, much counterfeited.

We consider their existence as a medium of exchange, highly disreputable to the State, and a serious evil to the community.

While the people of our Sister States are blessed with a clean, sound, and metalic circulation, for all denominations under five Dollars, we of North Carolina are cursed with "dirty rags" for all sums under one dollar. Is not this disreputable to North Carolina? It has been estimated,, that North Carolina will make a profit of 25 to 30 per cent on the amount of due bills emitted by the State; and this has been urged as an argument in favour of new emissions. If the State make this profit, then some persons must *loose* that amount, by the loss and destruction of the bills. Is it just and dignified in the State to impose a tax of this description on her citizens?

Is it politic, that the people of North Carolina should be thus Taxed by the State of South Carolina? Is not this species of Taxation a great evil and a serious injury to the community at large? In short, is not the act of the Assembly of 1823, authorizing the issuing, by the State of such bills, opposed to that clause in the constitution of the United States, which declares: that no State shall emit bills of credit."

All intelligent and patriotic Citizens must be pleased with the act of the last Legislature, which obliges the Banks of this State, after the 1st day of December, 1832, not to issue any notes under the denomination of five Dollars. The object of this act, it is evident, is to improve the vitiated currency of the State; but to accomplish the object, it does not go far enough. What will it avail to retire from circulation, the one, two, three and four dollar bills, while the dirty due bills, of North and South Carolina continue to flood the State? In fact, so far from improving the currency, it will increase the evil. The withdrawing of 1, 2, 3 and 4 dollar bills, will only create a vacuum that will most certainly by filled up by *due bills*, of North and South Carolina. Nothing is more true, where two sorts of money are passable, than that the less valuable, will drive out of circulation, the more valuable sort; or, in other words, while due bills are receivable in North Carolina, we may rest assured, that Silver, Gold, and copper coin will be kept out of circulation.

To remove the evil complained of, and to improve our currency, other measures are indispensable, besides the one provided for by the act of the last Legislature. Not only the 1, 2, 3 and 4 dollar bills should be withdrawn, but the due bills of all sizes, issued by North and South Carolina should be driven out of circulation. With the view to its accomplishment, we would recommend to the Merchants and other Citizens of Salisbury, strictly to adhere to the resolutions to which they have subscribed: viz, "That after the first day of January next not to receive or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills*, issued in the States of South Carolina and Georgia: "That after the first day of March next, not to receive or pay out in the way of trade, any of the due bills, issued by the State of North Carolina."

The Committee are aware, some may suppose, that, if these measures are carried into effect, an inconvenience will be felt for the want of small change. We believe that this will not be the case. The experience of other States, as well as the reason of the case, proves, that, as fast as these due bills disappear from circulation, their places will be supplied by Silver, Gold, and Copper coin.

Measures will be immediately taken by the Committee to procure from the mint, or elsewhere, a sufficient supply of small change to answer the business of the place which can and will be done without any, or with very little expense. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MURPHY.
DANIEL MEENAN,
BENJAMIN AUSTIN,

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1830.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

LINES ON MUSIC.

Ere yet the sun, refulgent orb of day,
Cheer'd the dark world with his primeval ray;
And ere the moon of night fair silver queen,
Strewed her soft radiance o'er the dewy green; [was hung:
Ere Heaven's arch'd roof with golden lights
And ere the ponderous globe from chaos sprung; [lov'd;
Ere man was form'd, or kindred souls had
And ere attractive force in matter mov'd;
Music (eternal) swell'd the bliss of Gods,
And wak'd new rapture in the blest abodes;
Through Heaven's bright courts in endless circles ran,
And measured time before our day began.
Hail sacred power! whose soft harmonious flow, [woe,
Can charm the mind and soothe the throb of
Wake each fine impulse in the feeling soul,
And make life's sluggish tide more briskly roll.
Yet, strange to say, a wayward fate attends,
Too oft, alas! thy most devoted friends:
Since first Orpheus (so old fables tell)
Mov'd rocks and trees with thy bewitching spell;
Or since Great Homer, master of the lyre,
Sung Ilion's evil fate in words of fire;
Full many a bard had revel'd in thy sway,
And many a minstrel tun'd the dulcet lay;
Charm'd the wide world with sweet melodious strains,
And died a fool at last, for all his pains.
Yet men of every clime, in tuneful hour,
Have owned the force of thy mysterious power:
As when a far-fam'd conqueror of old
Felt thy soft charm dissolve his rigid soul;
"Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found, [sound."
And the world's victor stood subdued by
Hail sacred power! to us poor mortals given,
A drop of nectar from the cup of Heaven;
A sample of angelic bliss below,
To cheer us in this wilderness of woe. A. P.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this county, on the 11th inst. by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. Momfort Brown to Miss Catharine Dent.

In this county on Thursday 11th inst. by John Carrigan Esq. Mr. *John Smith* to Miss *Mary Ann Leazer.*

DIED,

In this town on Monday the 15th inst. Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand. By his death society has been deprived of one of its most worthy members and the profession, to which he belonged, of one of its ablest practitioners. The powers of his mind were only surpassed by the virtues of his heart.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 8th inst. after a short illness, Mr. *Lawrence Robards*, aged about 70 years. He has long been a worthy member of the Baptist Church, he was a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and an obliging neighbor, and his loss will long be lamented by all who knew him.

In Fulton, Rowan county, on the 1st inst. James W. Bryant, aged about 28 years, after a lingering of about 24 years, which he bore with patience. His complaint was a Calculus in the Bladder, which by his request was extracted after his death by Dr. Wm. D. Carricott. The Calculus weighed 2½ ounces, and was in the shape of a young Chicken when first hatched.

In this county, on Friday the 5th inst. at his residence, in the Forks of the Yadkin. Capt. Daniel Helfer, aged about 35 years,—thus have seven small children been bereft of a most affectionate parent, a fond wife of an amiable and exemplary husband, and a large circle of friends of a beloved associate; truly the dispensations of Providence are mysterious, but it is our duty humbly to submit and to reverence what we cannot comprehend. To eulogize the deceased is but every days practice. But surely a passing tribute of respect to the memory should not be withheld from those who deserve it. Capt. Helfer was a sober, pious and industrious man, an excellent Mechanic and a useful citizen, and long will the neighborhood in which he resided recollect with fond regret his many private virtues. [*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Nov. 20.—Cotton [in seed, 1.75 @2, clean 8 a 8½, corn 50 to 60, flour $4 to 4, beef 3 to 3½, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1.12½, sugar 11 to 12½, coffee 12½ to 16.

Columbia, Nov. 11.—Cotton 10 to 11, Flour bbl. 6 a 6½, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 35 to 45.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27.....Cotton 9½ a 10; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 55 a 70, flaxseed 1.05 a 1.10, flour, new 4½ a 5½, molasses 27 a 30, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 37½, wheat 90 a 92.

Charleston, November 13.....Cotton 10½ a 11½ flour 5½ a 6, whiskey 27 a 34, bacon 7 a 8 hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 50 a 50, corn 63 a 65, coffee 11 a 13½.....North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

Camden, Nov. 13.....Cotton 9½ a 11, flour $7 a 7½, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, $7 a 8, wheat $1 1-8, corn 75, oats 32, salt 62½, whiskey 30 a 62½, bacon 10 to 12½.

Cheraw, Nov. 10.....Cotton 9½ a 10½, flour 5½ a 6½, corn 6 ½ a 75, brandy peach 40 a 50, do. apple 50.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 10th day of December next at the residence of the late Alexander Penny, dec'd.

A Family of Negroes

consisting of two women and their children, also, at the same time and place one *Cow*, a quantity of *Wheat* and *Corn*, and perhaps twelve or fifteen barrels of *Flour*. Terms made known on the day of sale. JOHN GIBSON, *Adm'r.*

November 20th, 1830. 2t47

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said Penny are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given.

J. GIBSON, *Adm'r.*

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that the above Business is continued by them as usual, in CHARLESTON, upon *Edmonston's Wharf*, where they are prepared to attend to all business committed to their care, and for the transaction of which their services are now tendered to the public.

Messrs. SCOTT & BRANDON, of Cheraw, will attend to receiving and forwarding Produce or Merchandize consigned to or from our address, and will make advances on the same, or supply Goods when necessary.

CHAS. J. SHANNON will continue to act for us at Camden as heretofore.

H. W. CONNER & Co.

Charleston, 1st Nov. 1830. 46tf

N. B. Messrs. *Wilson & Johnston* will also receive and forward any thing directed to their care at Cheraw, for us. H. W. C. & Co.

Goods at Auction.

IN pursuance of an attachment, levied at the instance of George W. Kelsey & others on the estate of Nathan Moffit and agreeably to a special order to me directed, I will sell to the highest bider before the Store in Lincolnton, formerly occupied by said Moffit all the GOODS in the said Store, comprising an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Crockery, China Ware

and a variety of other articles.

The sale to commence on monday the 20th of December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole stock is sold.

Conditions.—All sums under five dollars cash. Of five dollars and upwards six months credit. Bonds and approved security required.

THOMAS WARD, *Sheriff.*

November 20th, 1830 3t48.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.

3mt57 HY. GILES, *c. s. c.*

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JOANNA HARTLY vs. Benj. Shaver and wife Eliza, Drusilla, Crhistena, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Dower. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that puolication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte, witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6t51

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *c. s. c.*

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Law,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAVER and wife *vs.* Joanna Hartly, Drusilla, Crhistena, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben and Thomas Hartly: Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben and Thomas Hartly are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson of the Court-House in Lexington on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte, witness, B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6t51

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *c. s. c.*

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is desirous to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.

November 20th, 1830 46tf

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY

October Session. 1830.

PHILLIP I. OCHLAR vs. Thompson Hunt Original attachment levied &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for 6 weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county Court to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord on the third Monday of January next and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plantiff's demand and a decree of condemnation &c. 6t51

JAMES G. SPEARS *c. m. c.*

State of North Carolina,

Court of Equity,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

JAMES SMITH vs. Hy. Feazer: Petition for sale of real estate: In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte, witness, A. R. Caldclaugh, Clerk and Master in Equity of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1830. 6t51

A. R. CALDCLAUGH, *c. m. e.*

J. MURPHY,

IS now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitted exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.

Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3mt48

ATTENTION!

IN consequence of the day appointed for the meeting of the company of the *Salisbury Light Infantry Blues* coming on Christmas, they will parade on the first Saturday before Christmas being the 18th of Dec. 1830.

By order of the Captain,

J. H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*

November 9th, 1830. 6t49

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830, 2t

Ten Dollar's Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or was kidnapped, a negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a scare long ways her rist. Anp person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN HARTSELL.

Nov. 8th, 1830. 43tf

P. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined, if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

A HYMN,
FOR FAMILY WORSHIP.
BY HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

I.

Lord, another day is flown,
And we, a lonely band,
Are met once more before thy throne,
To bless thy fostering hand.

II.

And wilt thou bend a listening ear,
To praises low as ours?
Thou wilt! for Thou dost love to hear
The song which meekness pours.

III.

And, Jesus, thou thy smiles will deign,
As we before thee pray;
For thou didst bless the infant train,
And we are less than they.

IV.

O let thy grace perform its part,
And let contention cease;
And shed abroad in every heart
Thine everlasting peace!

V.

Thus chasten'd, cleansed, entirely thine,
A flock by Jesus led;
The Sun of Holiness shall shine,
In glory on our head.

VI.

And thou wilt turn our wandering feet,
And thou wilt bless our way;
Till worlds shall fade, and faith shall greet
The dawn of lasting day.

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,	*Groceries,*
Cassimeres,	*Cutlery,*
Cassinetts,	*Queensware,*
Hats,	*Domestics,*
Shoes,	*Calicoes,*
Saddlery,	*Silks, Sattins,*
Stationary,	*Ribbons, &c.*

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830 43tf

Wholesale and Retail STORE,

AT CHERAW, S. C.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON,

HAVE formed a Partnership for the purpose of *MERCHANDIZING*.....buying COTTON and other Staple Commodities of the country. Their assortment of Merchandise will consist of

GROCERIES

of every description, on a large scale, so that Merchants from any part of the country convenient, can be supplied with any article of Merchandise which they may wish to buy, or order. In the Grocery line---such as

Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Tea,
Spirits foreign & Domestic,
Molasses, Bagging, Roping,
Fish, Hats, Shoes, Saddles,
&c. &c. &c.

in the Hardware line---such articles as

Mill-Saws, Crosscut-Saws,
Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Chains,
Iron, Steel, Nails, Hammers

with every other article that can be mentioned, in addition to which they have a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

handsomely selected, all of which they pledge themselves to sell low upon very accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail. 6t46
SCOTT & BRANDON.
Cheraw, October 13th, 1830.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the Will of the late Dr. James Hall, I will sell three shares of Stock in the Branch of the State Bank in Salisbury—Two of these shares are bequeathed to the "Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" for the support of Missionaries under the direction of said Assembly—These two shares the Trustees have given me a letter of Attorney—to recover or transfer—the other share is a bequeathment to the Concord Bible Society which I propose for sale as an Executor of Dr. Hall for the use of that institution.

SAMPL. KING,
3t47 *Attorney for the Trustees and Ex'r. of the late Dr. Hall.*
November 8th, 1830.

Tailoring.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Rowan and the adjoining counties that he has commenced the above business at the residence of his father, old John Beaver, eleven miles South of Salisbury and one and a quarter miles from China Grove Post Office. As he has been for a long time engaged in the business, and as he cuts out garments by Ward's Patent he trusts he will be enabled to cut and make garments as well and cheaper than any tailor in this part of the country as the following list will shew, viz:

For making fine coats from		2.50 to 3.00.
do do	coarse do do	1.00 to 1.50.
do do	fine pantaloons do	62½ to 75.
do do	fine vests do	62½ to 75.

DANIEL BEAVER.
Rowan co'y. Nov. 16th, 1830. 2t46

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES,* for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash.* Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.
June 22d. 1830. 3

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,
Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicit the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.
July 14th, 1830. 32tf

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

The Subscriber

WISHES to sell his Plantation, situated in the county of Mecklenburg, one mile south-east from Charlotte, containing about

Seven hundred Acres of LAND,

generally of good quality. A Gold Mine has recently been discovered upon the premises. For further particulars, apply to Dr. Samuel Henderson living on the plantation.

THOMAS I. POLK,
Sumter Dist. S. C.
Nov. 5, 1830. 6t60

ROBERT R. BURTON, Esq.

Collector of the Catawba Navigation Company.

DEAR SIR:

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company calling on the Stockholders in said Company for the fourth and fifth instalments on each and every, share, you are hereby required to apply to the Stockholders for the same. ISAAC T. AVERY, *President.*
October 21st, 1830. 4t48

Sports of the Turf!

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the Salisbury Jocky Club, held at the Court-House on Thursday Evening, the 4th Nov. the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected as a committee to draw up a Constitution on the Basis of the New-Market Rules—as also to procure subscribers.

THOMAS G. POLK,
JAMES I. LONG,
HENRY GILES,
ROBT. MACNAMARA,
DANIEL MEENAN,
WM. H. SLAUGHTER,
DOCT. WM. J. POLK.

Hereafter the Club discontinues the County Purse and appropriations for the Ball, it is also understood that death or removal from the State of any subscriber, terminates his subscription.
November 9th, 1830. 44tf

Take Notice!

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading with my wife Margaret on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. DANIEL GRUBB.
Davidson co'y. N. C. Oct 24, 1830. 43tf

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th instant, a Negro boy who says his name is *John,* and belongs to Archy Cowthon of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Sh'f.*
Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

Town Ordinances.

WHEREAS encroachments have been made from time to time, on the Public Streets of the town of Salisbury, by the erection of Fences, Piazzas, Porches, Platforms and other Buildings, by which the citizens have been incommoded; and whereas the subject was brought before the Town Commissioners at their last meeting: It was thereupon unanimously *Ordered,* that all fences and other encroachments, wherever found to exist, shall be removed by the first day of Febuary next, in cases of neglect, all persons so offending will be immediately proceeded against as the law directs.

It was further Ordered, that no person shall be permitted to place any Boxes, Hhds. Barrels, Benches or other articles, by which the passages of the citizens may be obstructed, in the streets or walks, under the penalty of $2, for each and every such offence.

It was further Ordered, that the law respecting mad dogs, passed July the 9th last, shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed and of no further force.

It was further Ordered, by the Board, that the above Ordinances be published in the Western Carolinian and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, 4 weeks in succession.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, *Cl'k.*
Salisbury, Nov. 5th, 1830. 4 48

NEW STORE AND *Wagon Yard*

BY

DAVID CLAYTON.

THE subscriber offers to his friends and the public, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, Black, Brown and Drab Cloths,
Cassimeres and Cassinetts,
Fine London Duffil Blankets and coarse blankets for Negroes and Saddles,
Red and White Flannels,
Camblet and Plaid Cloaks, 3-4 to 6-4,
Unbleached Homespun and bleached Sheeting,
Book Muslin and Cotton Cambrick,
Calicoes,
A good assortment of high and low priced Linnens,
Ladies Stockings,
Also, gentlemen's whole and half Stockings,
A large assortment of Domestics and Silks,
Cotton Bagging,
Bail Rope and Twine,
Cloths for Waggon Covers,
Saddles, Bridles and Whips,
A large assortment of Hats from 2 to $6,
Fine Furr Caps for gentlemen,
Writing paper and patent Medicines,
Hard Ware Crockery and Glass Ware,
Hoes, Axes and plough Moles, Nails, Black smith's tools,
Salt, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Loaf Sugar,
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey and Wine,
Mackrell, No. 1 and 2,
Flour by the barrel.

The Stock of Goods together with a great many articles too numerous to mention are offered low for cash or country produce. I assure my friends in the country that the goods are all fresh and of good quality, my best endeavours shall be to please and serve all who may favour me with their custom. My North Carolina friends and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality of my goods and their prices. I will buy Cotton and other produce and will give the Market price at all times. I will also keep ready made Cloths on hand of every description, and will make up cloath to order at a short notice and in a neat and fashionable style.

My Store and Dwelling is two doors above Mr. T. W. Johnson's Store and Wagon Yard, King Street. My Wagon Yard is a few doors above my Store, in the centre of the Cotton business, corner of King and Cannon Streets, Mr. Flewer's old stand. The Yard is in fine order in every respect, having undergone complete repair. The Yard is high, dry and large, with a range of sheds 165 feet long with troughs and racks; a pump of water; a new house which is enclosed with a substantial fence. Mr. Wiengs will keep the house open for any who may wish to have their diet prepared for them. Corn, Oats and Hay kept on the premises. DAVID CLAYTON.
Charleston, Oct. 27th, 1830. 4t48

North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Stray Entered

BY Jonathan Mason and H. Cone. A sorrel mare 8 or 12 years old, 15 hands 2 inches high; both hind legs white, and spotted on the back and old shoes on before, with a star. Appraised by Jeremiah Geather and Greensbury Geather to $18.

2t46 J. OLIPHANT, *County Ranger.*

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scare occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

'The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC, FOR 1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of [illegible], N. C

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Price, per dozen, 75 cents. Single, 10 cents.
Nov. 16th, 1830. 4t

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY,

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of

New Style, Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as an. GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Merchantile produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44tf

House and Lots for Sale IN HUNTSVILLE.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. The house is spacious, [illegible]ny and convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary outhouses, such as stables barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Clingamon, Esq. of that place or to Col. Durrett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury.

WM. P. STOCKTON.
November 13th, 1830. 45tf

Notice.

I will hire several valuable Negroes and rent a valuable Plantation lying on the Yadkin River, the former residence of Wm. C. Love, dec'd. on the 24th of December next; the hiring will take place on the premises. It is desirable to hire and rent to the same person in order that the Negroes may be kept together. The plantation in question, besides the uplands, already cleared, contains a large body of bottom land in a high state of cultivation. The Negroes are valuable and sufficient to work it to advantage. Messrs. William Chambers and William S. Macay will attend to the business as my agents. D. F. CALDWELL, *Guardian.*
November 16th, 1830. 3t49

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All lleters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 43tf

Examination.

A public Examination of the pupils in the Salisbury Female Academy, will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 24th, and the following day. 3t46 GEO. L. BAKER *Principal*

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*
June 14th, 1830. 25tf

Taken Up

BY JOHN BLOUNT, and entered on the estray books of Mecklenburg County, a small sorrel *Horse,* five years old, fourteen hands high, the right hind foot white, and valued at 27 dollars. HUGH J. McCAIN, *Ranger.*
Waxhaws, Mecklenburg, N. C.
November, 5 1830. 3t47

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to

J. H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as *low* for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the publick for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.
Sept. 7th, 1830. 6mt60

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } *Ex'rs.*
SAML. HARGRAVE, }
August 13th, 1830. 33tf

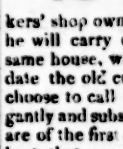
All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

'No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.
April 17th, 1830 15

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker!



EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the busines as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern soal leather of the first quality.
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35tf

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.
Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 09

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.
June, 1830. 21